

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Sal 3.
Cp. 1.

1956
u3su33
Exp. 2

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

JUL 26 1963

SUGAR REPORTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

JUNE 1963

NO. 134

CONTENTS

PAGE

1.	MARKET REVIEW	2 - 4
2.	STATEMENT JUNE 5, 1963 BEFORE THE HOUSE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE, CONSUMER AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE	5 - 16
3.	ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS	17
4.	STATISTICAL SERIES	18 - 38
	(a) Highlights	18
	(b) Supply and Disposition Summary:	
	January-April 1963	19
	Final 1962	23
	(c) Disposition and stocks:	
	January-April 1963 and 1962	20
	To end May 1963 and 1962	20
	Final 1962	24
	(d) Mainland Production and Quota Charges:	
	January-April 1963 and 1962	21
	Final 1962	24
	(e) Refiners and Importers receipts by Source of Supply:	
	January-April 1963 and 1962	21 - 22
	Final 1962	25 - 26
	(f) Status of Quota and Balance	
	as of May 31, 1963	27 - 28
	as of June 14, 1963	29 - 30
	Final 1962	31 - 32
	(g) Deliveries by States:	
	April 1963	33
	To end April 1963 and 1962	34 - 35
	(h) Deliveries by types of product or business of buyer, First quarter 1963, with comparisons	
	(1) Sugar (See Sugar Reports No. 133, May 1963)	
	(2) Corn sirup and dextrose	36
	(i) Sugar Prices by Areas	37
	(j) Refined sugar production and stocks	38
5.	COMPANY NAME AND ADDRESS, FACTORY LOCATION OF CANE SUGAR REFINERS, BEET AND CANE SUGAR PROCESSORS, AND IMPORTERS OF DIRECT CONSUMPTION SUGAR -- CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, HAWAII, PUERTO RICO AND VIRGIN ISLANDS	39 - 44

MARKET REVIEW

Sugar users and distributors in the first three weeks of June de-stockpiled about 300,000 tons of the sugar inventories they had built up while refined sugar prices were going up. With refined prices declining, stocks may be somewhat further reduced toward a more normal level. As of June 22, calendar year 1963 deliveries for U. S. consumption totaled 4,574,000 tons or 296,000 tons more than for the same period last year. At the end of May, deliveries had been 596,000 tons above those during January-May, 1962.

On May 23, the spot price of domestic raw sugar at New York reached 13.20 cents per pound but after that date the price declined rapidly. On June 5 the spot price was at 8.50 cents and for the month of June averaged 8.70 cents or 2.38 cents less than the 11.08 cents average during May.

The wholesale price of refined cane sugar in the Northeast was 16.30 cents per pound on May 23 but as of June 24 was at 13.50 cents per pound, a reduction of 2.80 cents. The average price for the month of June was 14.15 cents per pound, up .06 cent from the May average price, in contrast to the lower average price for raw sugar during June.

In the Chicago-West territory the quoted price for refined cane sugar declined from a high of 16.50 cents during the period May 23 - 28 to 11.10 cents at the end of June.

On June 11, 1963 the Department asked primary distributors to report by June 30 the names and addresses of all customers to whom they had shipped 40,000 pounds or more of sugar during the period April 1 to May 31, 1963. This special request reflected in part the interest of Congressional Committees in more detailed information regarding the build up of invisible stocks which approximated 400,000 tons during that period. After receiving the information requested from primary distributors, the Department will communicate with the sugar users and distributors to determine the level of their stocks as compared with normal.

The Department on June 13 requested that clearing members of New

York Coffee and Sugar Exchange submit, by June 19, a record of futures holdings (open contracts) of all traders in the market as of May 23. This was the approximate peak of the recent price spiral and highest level of trading activity in sugar futures.

The Department of Commerce, on June 27, announced that exports of sugar from the United States would require licenses by that Department's Bureau of International Commerce. Although there is an adequate supply of sugar for all U. S. needs, controls of exports were recommended by the Department of Agriculture as a precautionary measure to make certain that there would be no excessive drain on the U. S. supplies.

Exports during the third quarter of 1963 were limited to 1,250 metric tons. During the preceding two years sugar exports have averaged less than 5,000 metric tons per year so that the amount that can be exported will not curtail the normal volume of such export business. Validated licenses will be required for exports of sugar to Western Hemisphere countries, including Canada, valued at more than \$500 and in excess of \$25 to other Free World countries.

As of June 28 the quoted prices for refined sugar were as follows:

	<u>Cane</u>	<u>Beet</u>
	<u>cents per lb. in 100 lb. bags</u>	
Northeast	13.50	
New York metropolitan area	13.40	
Southeast	13.20	
Gulf	13.00	
Eastern beet		13.30
Chicago-West	11.10	10.90
Lower Pacific Coast	12.55	12.55
Northwest and Intermountain	12.25	12.25

The world raw sugar price as quoted by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange declined during June after rising by over 4 cents per pound during a period of about three weeks to a peak of 12.60 cents on May 23. Although there has been some seesawing, the price has tended sharply downward since the May 23 peak. On June 26 the spot price was 9.55 cents per pound, the lowest since May 9. On a comparable basis,

this price was about 2.45 cents per pound above the spot price for the No. 7 contract for domestic raw sugar on that day.

Cuban sugar production through May 31 has been reported in the Lamborn Sugar Market Report as 4,118,000 short tons, down 1,110,000 short tons from production to the same date last year, and the 1963 crop year production is now being estimated at 4,216,000 short tons or 1,092,000 tons less than the 1962 crop. Earlier, many trade sources had estimated Cuban production from the 1963 crop at 800,000 short tons less than the amount produced through May 31.

The Secretary General of the United Nations has invited all member governments to send delegates to the United Nations Sugar Conference of 1963, opening in London on July 3 "to consider a draft protocol to continue the International Sugar Agreement in its present form beyond December 31, 1963 and thus to continue in being the Council which shall, inter alia, consider possible alternative bases for a new draft agreement to replace in due course the existing Agreement as extended."

The principal problem confronting Delegates to the Conference is the length of time which the Agreement should be extended in its present form.

Statement of Charles S. Murphy
Under Secretary of Agriculture
Before The
House Banking and Currency Committee
Consumer Affairs Subcommittee
June 5, 1963

Madam Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, in the two weeks that have elapsed since your Subcommittee announced its inquiry into the rise in the price of sugar, the trend in sugar prices has sharply reversed.

On May 23, the rapid upward climb in prices came to an abrupt halt. Since that date prices have been coming down as rapidly as they had been going up.

As of last night, the world price of raw sugar -- which had peaked at 12.6 cents on May 23 -- had fallen by 2.95 cents, to 9.65 cents.

The price of raw sugar delivered in New York, duty paid -- which had reached a high of 13.2 cents on May 23 -- had fallen by 4.2 cents, to 9.0 cents.

The wholesale price of refined cane sugar in the Northeast -- which had been raised to 16.3 cents on May 23 -- had been reduced by .8 cents, to 15.5 cents.

The wholesale price of beet sugar on the Pacific Coast -- which had reached a high of 15-1/4 cents on May 23rd -- had been lowered by .75 cents, to 14.5 cents.

All of yesterday's prices were still considerably higher than the levels at the beginning of this year, when the world price was 4.8 cents, the raw sugar price in New York was 6.6 cents, the cane sugar wholesale price was 9.9 cents, and beet sugar wholesale price 9.2 cents. But the trend is still downward. We believe the price of raw sugar will reach the normal levels of 6 to 7 cents a pound again in the reasonably near future.

The Department of Agriculture does not collect data on retail sugar prices; these data are compiled by the Department of Labor. The latest published data are for April, 1963, and these show a price of 12 cents a pound, up only .4 cent from a year earlier. We all know, however, that sugar prices in retail stores were raised following the rise in the wholesale price, and the May figures are certain to show some increase. After price declines in raw sugar are fully reflected in declines in prices of refined sugar it can be expected that retail prices will also turn downward.

The abrupt reversal of the price trend on May 23 appears to have been brought about primarily by the release of information by this Department demonstrating conclusively there was not -- and was not going to be -- a sugar shortage here. The price increase had been based upon fears of a domestic sugar shortage, not upon any reality of one. When the facts were brought to light, the fears evaporated.

This raises a question, of course, as to why the fears originated in the first place, and why they continued as long as they did.

We welcome the inquiry of your Subcommittee into this entire question, because there are many aspects of it that we do not claim to fully understand. As we see it, however, this is essentially what happened:

Causes of the Price Increases

For many years prior to last year, the world had a continuing sugar surplus. The world price of raw sugar fell early in 1962 to a little over 2 cents a pound, a price so low that many countries deliberately took steps to curtail production. But even as that low point was reached last year, the world supply-demand balance was already shifting from one of relative ease to one of relative tightness. This shift was due to two causes: First, the decline in sugar production in Cuba under the Communist regime, and the commitment to the Communist bloc of most of the sugar that Cuba did produce; second, the drop in sugar beet production in Europe in 1961 because of bad weather. Last year, the European beet crop failed for the second year in a row, and by last fall sugar stocks in the principal exporting countries had been drawn down well below normal levels.

What followed was a classic illustration of how supply and demand factors interact in a free market. As supplies became tighter, sellers began asking higher prices. As prices began to rise, buyers accelerated

their buying to lay in bigger supplies in anticipation of still higher prices -- or of actual shortages. In doing so, they bid up prices still further, and an upward spiral was set in motion.

The acceleration of buying by users and distributors in this country started slowly at first, in about November of last year. It continued at a moderate pace until early in April of this year, when it began to gather momentum.

These developments set the stage, of course, for some speculation. But it is difficult to distinguish between prudent hedging or covering of risks by persons who produce and trade in sugar and sugar-containing products, on the one hand, and outright speculation on the other. In both cases, the transition of sugar from a relatively stable-priced commodity to one of the substantial price changes would lead to increased activity.

In the futures market, the open position -- that is, the number of unfilled contracts -- on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange for bulk raw sugar, duty paid New York, rose from 2,178 on May 21, 1962, to 10,401 on May 24, 1963. In terms of sugar volume, the rise was from 117,712 short tons to 582,456 short tons. The open position in New York on the contract for world raw sugar during the same period increased from 2,752 to 10,133 contracts, or from 154,112 short tons to 567,448 short tons.

The sharply increased volume in the open position on the futures exchange undoubtedly had a substantial price effect. But of more basic importance were the purchases of sugar to build up stocks by the sugar using and distributing industries.

How the Sugar Act Operates

Before explaining what the Department of Agriculture has done about the sugar situation, perhaps I should pause to outline briefly how the Sugar Act operates.

That Act apportions the American sugar market between domestic and foreign suppliers, approximately 60 percent to domestic and 40 percent to foreign. The domestic share is in turn apportioned among the beet sugar area, the mainland cane area (Louisiana and Florida), and the three offshore producing areas, the State of Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The foreign share is divided

among 25 countries which are assigned specific quotas in the law and a global quota. The global quota is an amount reserved for Cuba whenever diplomatic relations with that country are resumed; until such time, this global quota is made available to other foreign countries, with a preference for Western Hemisphere countries and countries that purchase U. S. agricultural commodities.

Prior to the beginning of each year, the Secretary of Agriculture is obliged to announce a national consumption estimate for that year. This sets the total amount which is apportioned under the quota system. In December of last year, the Secretary announced a national consumption estimate for 1963 of 9.8 million tons. This resulted in the following breakdown among suppliers:

Domestic:

Beet sugar area	2,698,590
Mainland cane area	911,410
Hawaii	1,110,000
Puerto Rico	1,140,000
Virgin Islands	15,000
Sub-total domestic	5,875,000

Foreign:

25 quota countries	2,420,659
Global quota	1,504,341
Sub-total	3,925,000

Grand total	9,800,000
-------------	-----------

Whenever the Secretary determines that a country, or a domestic producing area, cannot meet its quota, he is empowered to reallocate the amount of the deficit. The law assigns nearly one-half of any such deficits to the Philippines and opens up the remainder to countries of the Western Hemisphere on a first-come, first-served basis with special consideration to those purchasing United States agricultural commodities.

This is the basic system of marketing quotas. As a means of apportioning domestic production among individual sugar growers, the law also provides for acreage allotments, or "proportionate shares." Total acreage allotted is calculated on the basis of what is required to produce

the amount of beet and cane sugar which can be sold under the respective marketing quotas.

To offset the higher production costs of domestic production and thus enable domestic producers to compete with foreign producers, the Sugar Act provides for payments to growers according to the tonnage of sugar produced. These payments are financed from a tax of 1/2 cent per pound levied on sugar processed or imported for domestic consumption. When the price of imported sugar remains under the domestic price, an import fee equal to the difference is imposed upon the importer and returned to the Treasury.

Changes from Previous Sugar Legislation

The Sugar Act amendments of 1962 differed from the previous sugar legislation in two main respects.

First, under the previous act the entire United States consumption was assigned in domestic or individual country quotas. There was no global quota.

Second, the foreign supplier sold in our market at our price and -- when the world price was under the domestic price -- retained the difference as a premium. That amounted to about \$200 million in each of the years 1959, 1960 and 1961. There was no import fee to recapture this premium for the United States.

A number of critics of the present Sugar Act are currently suggesting that Congress made a mistake last year and that our difficulties are attributable to the changes made in the previous sugar legislation.

These critics argue that if foreign suppliers were guaranteed a premium price in our market at a time when the world price is low, they would place such a high value on this guarantee that they would be willing to supply our needs at reasonable prices when the world price is high. They point out that foreign suppliers did meet our needs at our prices on two occasions when the world price rose during the time the previous legislation was in effect.

In our judgment, when all the facts are taken into account, it appears that the changes in the law made it possible to deal with the current situation better than would have been possible without such changes.

In the first place, the former law was never tested during a period when supply-demand relationships were thrown as sharply and suddenly out of balance as they were by the loss of the Cuban production and the two bad European beet crops.

The basic stabilizing factor in the previous situation was not, we believe, the country quota and premium price system so much as it was the huge supply of Cuban sugar. That nation was the world's largest producer and exporter of sugar; it supplied about one-third of U. S. consumption needs. Cuba normally carried ample stocks, under tight central control, and it could quickly expand production to meet emergency needs. The root cause of the present instability is not the change in the law; it is the loss of that central stabilizing factor in the previous situation -- the 6- to 7-million-ton Cuban sugar crop. No country, or combination of countries, is yet able to produce supplies in such volume as to create the same stabilizing influence.

The establishment of the global quota, as a partial alternative to a complete country quota system, has been particularly criticized. But it appears that, in the present circumstances, the existence of both the individual country quotas and the global quota gives us the advantages of both systems. On the one hand, the individual countries feel a definite responsibility to fill their quotas. On the other hand, we can through the global quota obtain supplies from anywhere in the world -- from nations which have no quotas or which have filled their quotas. If there were no global quota, that sugar would not be allowed to enter the country.

For example, we have obtained 67,000 tons from the Island of Mauritius. That island has no quota. We have obtained a total of 65,000 tons from France, Turkey, Venezuela, Southern Rhodesia, and Reunion. None of these countries have quotas.

From the three countries of Mexico, Peru, and Brazil, we have obtained a total of 870,000 tons already this year. Those countries have a combined quota of 608,000 tons. Argentina has a quota of 20,000 tons but will supply us 226,000. India has sold us 122,000 against a quota of 21,000; Australia 186,000 against a quota of 43,000.

Altogether, about a million tons of sugar have been obtained through the global quota that could not have entered the United States within the country quotas as now established.

True, if the global quota had been parceled out in country quotas last year in an exact relationship to what turned out to be the availability of sugar this year, the sugar could of course have come in. But to apportion quotas with such precision, in the course of drafting legislation, is virtually impossible -- as the discrepancies between quotas and sugar availability in such cases as Australia, India, and Argentina illustrate.

If there were no global quota, it is almost a certainty that country quotas would have had to be suspended by this time in order to permit sugar to enter the United States from wherever it might be found.

It is not an over-statement to say that in this period of tight world sugar supplies the global quota has been our salvation. Without it, the entire quota system would in all probability have broken down.

Actions to Assure Our Sugar Supply

Since it became apparent that world sugar supplies were tightening, the Department of Agriculture has taken a series of steps to assure that United States users would not experience any sugar shortage.

All controls on domestic sugar production have been removed. There have been no Governmental controls on production in Puerto Rico, Hawaii or the Virgin Islands in recent years and there have been none in the domestic sugarbeet area since 1960. We have also announced that there will be no such controls in the domestic sugar beet areas in 1964 and 1965. In the mainland sugar cane area, 1963-crop acreage was originally established at the level of 1962 acreage, which for Florida reflected a 100-percent increase over the 1961 acreage. Early in May, it was announced that the 1964 crop would be unrestricted and that the 1963 restrictions were removed.

The only restrictions on domestic sugarbeet and mainland cane production, therefore, are those resulting from a limitation of processing capacity. One of the major objectives of the Department in announcing that restrictions would not be imposed on sugar beet production in 1964 and 1965 was to encourage the modernization and expansion of existing factories and the enlargement of factories now under construction.

The global quota for 1963 was authorized for early commitment -- release of the first 750,000 tons being announced on Nov. 27 last year. The remaining amounts were authorized for commitment on Dec. 26,

Jan. 31, Feb. 28, and April 5. All of these allocations, totaling 1,504,000 tons, were promptly committed. The commitments were expedited when the variable import fee was removed on Jan. 23, after the world price rose to our domestic price level.

On February 26, the Secretary determined that Puerto Rico would fail by 220,000 tons to meet its quota and reallocated the deficit to the Philippines and the Western Hemisphere countries as the law specifies.

By May 6, it became apparent that stockpiling of sugar by industrial users and wholesale and retail distributors had reached such proportions in this country that at least some distribution pipelines would run dry unless the United States entered the world market for more sugar. On that date, accordingly, the Department announced an increase in the national consumption estimate for 1963 of 600,000 tons.

The beet sugar area's share of the increase was declared to be in deficit. At the same time, an additional 50,000 tons of Puerto Rico's quota was found to be in deficit. The Secretary determined that the Republic of the Philippines and Western Hemisphere countries could not supply all of the deficits declared and a portion was therefore added to the global quotas. The end result of the changes was to increase quotas by the following amounts: (1) mainland cane area, 98,463 tons, (2) individual foreign countries, 87,948 tons, (3) Republic of the Philippines, 49,704 tons, (4) Western Hemisphere countries as a group, 192,568 tons, and (5) global quota, 221,317 tons.

The 600,000-ton increase in our consumption estimate is about equal to the stockpiling that has taken place among distributors and industrial users of sugar -- as measured by refiner and processor sales in the last six months compared to normal sales. Stocks in the hands of distributors and users are estimated at 1,000,000 tons -- two and one-half times as large as normal.

Meanwhile, we took steps to assure that sugar tonnage assigned by the basic country quotas would be delivered. We communicated with every country with an unfilled quota and received definite replies covering virtually the entire amount. The assurances received from them are listed in the next to last column of Table I.

Holders of country quotas have acknowledged their responsibilities to see that the sugar arrives this year. Promised deliveries, by months, are included in the figures on Table II.

As soon as we had received most of the replies from the quota countries, we made public the information that the United States will have available enough sugar this year to meet all of its consumption needs -- plus the unnecessary stockpiling that had taken place. This information, as I observed earlier, contributed to the reversal of price trends.

The Current Price Outlook

The basic fact governing the price outlook is the assurance that this country will have ample supplies of sugar.

Total inventories of sugar in the United States -- exclusive of those in households -- are estimated to have been 2,100,000 tons a little more than a year ago on April 30, 1962, and to be 2,600,000 tons at the present time. Those quantities represented between 21 and 22 percent of the annual requirements in 1962 as compared to between 26 and 27 percent this year. Or said another way, the stocks on hand at the end of April 1962 represented about nine weeks of summertime consumption compared with 11 weeks toward the close of April this year. It should be noted that the increase over a year ago was in the hands of sugar users and traders. The inventories of primary distributors were slightly lower at the end of April than they had been a year earlier.

Particularly in the later months of this year, supplies of sugar in the United States are almost certain to be substantially more than adequate to meet consumption requirements during that period. Heavy deliveries of foreign quota sugar are in prospect for September, October, and November and the marketing in volume of domestically produced beet sugar begins in October. These ample supplies of sugar in the United States this Fall will, in turn, exert a strong downward pressure on prices.

As we have seen from the behavior of the sugar market during the past two weeks, the outlook for lower prices is strongly reflected in current trading. Users of sugar, particularly industrial users, when they can expect to buy sugar at sharply lower prices a few months hence will have a tendency to use existing stocks instead of buying additional sugar at today's prices.

The newspapers have reported, and we believe that our statistics will shortly show, that the stockpiling of sugar has stopped -- indeed, that industrial users and sugar distributors are decreasing their inventories

in anticipation of plentiful supplies and lower prices in the future. Postponement of buying will accelerate the current price decline in the same way that inventory-building accelerated the price inflation prior to May 23.

Suppliers of sugar, on the other hand, will wish to market their sugar in the United States as promptly as possible to gain as much advantage as possible from the prevailing higher prices before they sink to the levels expected next fall. These two factors working together -- the inclination of users to hold back on their purchases and the inclination of suppliers to speed up their sales -- both in anticipation of lower prices in the Fall -- can be expected to continue to exert a strong corrective pressure on the market from this point on.

The Longer-Range Outlook

We can expect that world supply and consumption of sugar will come back into balance -- probably by next year.

At the same time that higher prices are retarding consumption, they are bringing forth expanding output. Many countries in the world have the potential to increase sugar production materially. Present high prices are now spurring foreign countries to make the maximum use of present production facilities. This will include the harvesting of all available cane, including that which might not be worth milling at a lower price. Further, increased use of fertilizer promises to improve significantly on existing acres. This can be especially important in many major cane producing countries.

The 1963 acreage of sugar beets in Europe is 3 to 5 percent above 1962. Plantings were later than usual this spring, but more favorable weather in recent weeks has already substantially offset the effect of the late planting. Favorable weather in Europe for the balance of the season should result in yields above those of the past two years.

In addition to the larger production in prospect in foreign countries, we can expect that in the United States, with normal weather conditions, production of domestic beet sugar and mainland cane sugar from the 1963 crop will be up about 500,000 tons over the 1962 crop. This will be a record output for U. S. producers. With all acreage restrictions removed, the 1964 production should be even higher.

The speed with which world production will increase and overtake consumption will depend upon the weather, the length of time required to induce new capital investment, and the policies of producing countries toward their sugar industries. We expect sugar prices to return to the normal range of U. S. prices in the reasonably near future. We are not likely to see serious price depressing surpluses again for some years ahead. The prices that prevailed in the world market early last year were at disaster levels for many foreign countries.

Finally, let me say that all of us should be grateful for our sugar legislation over the years and the assurance it has made possible for sugar supplies at this time. It should be abundantly clear that U. S. sugar supplies today would be infinitely more precarious if we had not had the protection of this law and the quota system over the past 30 years. For without this system, our domestic sugar industry might not have survived the disastrously low world prices of 1960-62. U. S. farmers today are producing and the U. S. processing industry is manufacturing 6 million tons of sugar that constitutes nearly 60 percent of our sugar supplies. The protection that the Sugar Act has afforded over the years has maintained a healthy and growing domestic sugar industry which is indispensable in such a period of tight world supplies.

The attached tables show import commitments and prospects and prospective supplies from all sources, by months, during 1963. See page 16.

TABLE I

SUGAR QUOTAS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INDICATED ADDITIONAL OFFERINGS
CALENDAR YEAR 1963, AND CHARGES TO QUOTAS BY COUNTRIES C.O.B. MAY 23, 1963

Country	: Basic	: Country	: Charges to:	: Total	: Indicated	: Total
	: Quotas	: Basic:	: Deficit Re-	: Global :	: Quota	: Prospective
	: S.T.R.V	: allocations	: Quota	: Charges	: Offerings	: Imports

1/ Total quota deficits: Republic of Philippines, 157,618; Western Hemisphere countries, 315,827.

2/ No report.

TABLE II

ACTUAL AND PROSPECTIVE DELIVERIES OF SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES
BY MONTHS - 1963

Month	S O U R C E					Total
	: Puerto Rico & :		: Mainland :			
	: Foreign	: Virgin Islands:	: Hawaii	: Cane	: Beets	
1,000 Short tons, raw value						
January	179	1	64	63	171	478
February	338	50	57	70	169	684
March	367	131	75	70	219	862
April	452	135	79	50	196	912
May	486	138	105	47	235	1,011
June	380	135	125	10	250	900
July	346	140	125	5	260	876
August	388	90	115	5	270	868
September	615	45	115	0	210	985
October	502	20	100	75	220 1/	917
November	495	-	75	250	225 1/	1,045
December	66	-	75	365	275 1/	781
Total	4,614	885	1,110	1,010	2,700	10,319

1/ Stocks of beet sugar will rise in the last quarter and should approximate 1,500,000 tons by December 31, 1963. Therefore, ample beet sugar will be available for a much larger distribution if desired.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONSDate announcedNature of action

June 11,
1963

Revised processor allotments, increasing the permitted entries of Puerto Rican sugar into the continental United States for direct consumption by 9,000 tons.

The revised allotments totaling 156,000 short tons, raw value, reflect the direct-consumption limit established when total sugar requirements for U.S. consumption were increased from 9.8 to 10.4 million tons. (See June 14, 1963 Federal Register).

June 27,
1963

Parishes and local producing areas in Louisiana and Florida designated as eligible for abandonment and crop deficiency payments on 1962-crop sugarcane. (See June 27, 1963 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. May 1963 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption, 1,030,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) up about 144,000 from April 1963 and up 206,000 tons from May 1962. January-May 1963 deliveries 4,170,253 short tons, raw value, up about 596,000 tons from the January-May 1962 period. Final data for April 1963 deliveries 887,000 -- previously published preliminary as 892,000 tons.
2. Primary distributors' stocks June 1, 1963 were 1,340,918 short tons, raw value (preliminary) down 283,000 tons from a year earlier and down 281,000 tons from end April 1963. During May beet processors' stocks decreased by about 154,000 tons, refiners' stocks by about 76,000 tons, mainland sugarcane processors' stocks by about 50,000 tons and importers of direct-consumption stocks decreased by about 1,000 tons.
3. Charges to 1963 quotas to June 14, 1963 were 5,767,208 short tons, raw value, leaving a balance of 4,632,792 short tons, of which 151,530 tons were direct-consumption sugar.
4. Regionally, January-April deliveries, 1963 as compared with 1962, were up to all regions -- South 18.2 percent, North Central 14.5 percent, New England 12.0 percent, Western 11.9 percent, Middle Atlantic 10.7 percent.
5. First quarter 1963 sugar deliveries were larger to each type of buyer than for the same 1962 quarter (for tables see Sugar Reports No. 133, May 1963). Corn refiner's total domestic shipments of corn sirup and dextrose were 1.4 percent smaller during first quarter 1963 than for the same quarter of 1962.

Table 1 - Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-April 1963

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet proc- essors	Importers	Main- land cane proc- essors ^{1/}	Refiners		Net total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	Raw (4)	Refined (5)	(6)
SUPPLY						
1. <u>Inventory Jan. 1, 1963</u>	1,368,426*	27,395*	11,938*	600,060 <u>2/</u>	252,748 <u>2/</u>	2,260,567*
2. <u>Production and movement</u>						
a. Received as direct- consumption sugar	0	74,642	0	0	0	74,642
b. Produced from beets or cane	395,101	0	252,436	96	0)	471,939 <u>3/</u>
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	175,694	0	0)	
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	1,985,427 <u>4/</u>	0)	- 296,721 <u>5/</u>
Less raws melted	0	0	0	2,282,148	0)	
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	2,263,837	2,263,837
e. Adjustments	- 158	- 66	- 861	- 245	+ 3,416	+ 2,086
f. Sub-total	394,943	74,576	75,881	- 296,870	2,267,253	2,515,783
3. <u>Net total supply</u>	1,763,369	101,971	87,819	303,190	2,520,001	4,776,350
DISPOSITION						
4. <u>Distribution for</u>						
a. Quota purposes	755,219	63,254	18,620	5,134	2,297,662	3,139,889
b. Export	0	0	0	0	12,169	12,169
c. Livestock feed	0	2,008	0	0	716	2,724
d. Sub-total	755,219	65,262	18,620	5,134	2,310,547	3,154,782
5. <u>Inventory April 30, 1963</u>	1,008,150	36,709	69,199	298,056 <u>6/</u>	209,454 <u>6/</u>	1,621,568
6. <u>Total distribution and inventory</u>	1,763,369	101,971	87,819	303,190	2,520,001	4,776,350

^{1/} Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

^{2/} Includes Mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 36,791; Refined, 16,399; Total, 53,190.

^{3/} Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

^{4/} Includes 180,446 tons received from mainland cane processors.

^{5/} Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

^{6/} Includes mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 6,654; Refined, 9,823; Total 16,477.

*Revised - see calendar year 1962 revisions Table 10.

Table 2 . - Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-April 1963 and 1962

Item	1963	1962	Change 1962 to 1963
Short tons, raw value			
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	5,134	522	+ 4,612
Refiners' refined	2,310,547	2,015,766	+ 294,781
Sub-total	2,315,681	2,016,288	+ 299,393
Beet processors' refined	755,219	653,165	+ 102,054
Importers' direct consumption	65,262	100,155	- 34,893
Mainland sugarcane processors'	18,620	12,669	+ 5,951
Total	3,154,782	2,782,277	+ 372,505
For: Export	12,169	15,846	- 3,677
Livestock feed	2,724	16,086	- 13,362
Continental consumption 1/	3,139,889	2,750,345	389,544
Puerto Rico	44,476	32,280	+ 12,196
Hawaii	N. A.	11,642	

1/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 3 . - Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, April 30, 1963 and 1962

Item	1963	1962	Change 1962 to 1963
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners' raw	298,056	381,565	- 83,509
Refiners' refined	209,454	267,357	- 57,903
Sub-total 1/	507,510	648,922	- 141,412
Beet processors' refined	1,008,150	1,005,839	+ 2,311
Importers' direct consumption	36,709	49,611	- 12,902
Mainland sugarcane processors'	69,199	35,563	+ 33,636
Total	1,621,568	1,739,935	- 118,367

1/ Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: 1963 - Raws, 6,654; Refined, 9,823; Total 16,477; 1962 - Raws, 40,518; Refined, 23,098; Total, 63,616.

Table 4 . - Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, May and January-May 1963 and 1962

Item	1963 1/	1962	
	May	January-May	May January-May
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners	717,133	3,032,814	603,010 2,619,298
Beet processors' refined	280,417	1,035,636	188,805 841,970
Importers' direct consumption	28,814	94,076	39,327 139,482
Mainland sugarcane processors'	4,000 2/	22,620	1,869 14,538
Total	1,030,364	4,185,146	833,011 3,615,288
For: Export	N. A.	12,169	4,932 20,778
Livestock feed	N. A.	2,724	4,174 20,260
Continental consumption 3/	1,030,364	4,170,253	823,905 3,574,250

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 5 . - Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, June 1, 1963 and May 31, 1962

Item	1963 1/	1962	Change 1962 to 1963
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners' raw	227,204	402,504	- 175,300
Refiners' refined	204,424	280,208	- 75,784
Sub-total	431,628	682,712	- 251,084
Beet processors' refined	854,259	863,137	- 8,878
Importers' direct consumption	36,031	44,373	- 8,342
Mainland sugarcane processors'	19,000 2/	33,632	- 14,632
Total	1,340,918	1,623,854	- 282,936

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated.

Table 6. - Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-April 1963 and 1962

Item	1963	1962	Change 1962 to 1963
Short tons, raw value			
<u>Production</u>			
Mainland cane	251,134	166,239	+ 84,895
Domestic beet	394,943	390,449	+ 4,494
Total	646,077	556,688	+ 89,389
<u>Quota charges:</u>			
<u>Mainland cane:</u>			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	0	26,042	- 26,042
For direct-consumption	3,627	7,119	- 3,492
Louisiana processor-refiners	42,825	55,057	- 12,232
Florida sugarcane processors	184,025	67,885	+ 116,140
Sub-total	230,477	156,103	+ 74,374
Beet processors	755,219	653,165	+ 102,054
Total	985,696	809,268	+ 176,428

Table 7. - Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply 1/ January-April 1963 and 1962

Source of Supply	Raw sugar		Direct-consumption sugar		Total	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
Short tons, raw value						
<u>Offshore</u>						
<u>Foreign</u>						
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	138,988	290,077	0	7,221	138,988	297,298
Mexico	173,769	263,679	0	4,031	173,769	267,710
Peru	146,406	211,141	0	5,096	146,406	216,237
Philippines	313,778	323,707	9,084	6,218	322,862	329,925
Other countries	501,465	144,932	19,972	18,699	521,437	163,631
Sub-total	1,274,406	1,233,536	29,056	41,265	1,303,462	1,274,801
<u>Domestic</u>						
Hawaii	268,564	180,439	0 2/	0 2/	268,564	180,439
Puerto Rico	260,214	287,669	45,586	46,557	305,800	334,226
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	528,778	468,108	45,586	46,557	574,364	514,665
Total offshore	1,803,184	1,701,644	74,642	87,822	1,877,826	1,789,466
Mainland cane area	180,542	142,179	0 3/	0 3/	180,542	142,179
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	1,797	2,745	0	0	1,797	2,745
Grand total	1,985,523	1,846,568	74,642	87,822	2,060,165	1,934,390

1/ Includes sugar as detailed in Table 8. 2/ Refined sugar received by refiners. 3/ Refined sugar produced direct from cane by processor-refiner.

Table 8. - Receipts of quota-exempt and over-quota sugar included in Table 7

Purpose	Refiners		Importers		Total	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
Short tons, raw value						
For: Export	10,967	33,114	0	6,278	10,967	39,392
Livestock feed	0	1,377	8,497	20,600	8,497	21,977
Later release						
Bonded	0	0	0	0	0	0
In customs custody	0	0	0	321	0	321
Total	10,967	34,491	8,497	27,199	19,464	61,690

Table 9. - Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply -- Detail of other foreign countries, January-April 1963 and 1962

Countries	Raw Sugar		Direct-consumption sugar		Total	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
	Short tons, raw value					
Argentina	17,434	0	0	0	17,434	0
Australia	38,981	12,296	0	0	38,981	12,296
Belgium	7,614	0	0	1,839	7,614	1,839
Brazil	170,412	28,819	0	0	170,412	28,819
British West Indies	51,617	0	0	461	51,617	461
Canada	0	0	10	278	10	278
China, Republic of	20,396	11,789	0	0	20,396	11,789
Colombia	11,031	14,885	0	305	11,031	15,190
Costa Rica	8,276	0	0	0	8,276	0
Ecuador	18,338	0	0	0	18,338	0
El Salvador	10,049	0	0	0	10,049	0
Fiji Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0
French West Indies	14,184	11,470	0	0	14,184	11,470
Germany, West	0	0	10	10	10	10
Guatemala	20,378	0	0	0	20,378	0
Haiti	22,711	0	0	829	22,711	829
Hong Kong	0	0	10	12	10	12
India	0	49,144	0	0	0	49,144
Ireland	0	0	4,991	10	4,991	10
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	294	0	294
Nicaragua	20,559	16,529	0	1,070	20,559	17,599
Panama	4,890	0	1,947	3,798	6,837	3,798
Paraguay	0	0	2,341	10	2,341	10
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reunion	20,870	0	0	0	20,870	0
South Africa	43,725	0	0	6,128	43,725	6,128
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	2	0	2	0
Turkey	0	0	10,651	0	10,651	0
United Kingdom	0	0	10	3,655	10	3,655
Total	501,465	144,932	19,972	18,699	521,437	163,631

Table 10. - Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-December 1962 (Revised June 1963)

Short tons, raw value						
Item	Beet	Importers	Main-land cane	Refiners		Net total
	processors		processors	Raw	Refiners	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
SUPPLY						
1. <u>Inventory Jan. 1, 1962</u>						
a. 1961 quota & non-quota	0	23,116	0	536,234	210,912	770,262
b. 1962 quota & other	<u>1,268,555</u>	<u>38,828</u>	<u>23,105</u>	<u>60,012</u> 2/	<u>34,499</u> 2/	<u>1,424,999</u>
c. Sub-total	1,268,555	61,944	23,105	596,246	245,411	2,195,261
2. <u>Production and movement</u>						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	0	300,513	0	0	5,669	306,182
b. Produced from beets or cane	2,515,447	0	630,365	75,001	59,769)	2,686,735 3/
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	593,847	0	0)	
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	6,973,360 4/	0)	- 59,275 5/
Less raws melted	0	0	0	7,032,635	0)	
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	6,983,529	6,983,529
e. Adjustments	<u>- 394</u>	<u>- 67</u>	<u>+ 87</u>	<u>- 238</u>	<u>- 2,145</u>	<u>- 2,757</u>
f. Sub-total	2,515,053	300,446	36,605	15,486	7,046,822	9,914,414
3. <u>Net total supply</u>	3,783,608	362,390	59,710	611,734	7,292,233	12,109,675
DISPOSITION						
4. <u>Distribution for</u>						
a. Quota purposes	2,415,182	303,108	47,772	11,674	6,974,191	9,751,927
b. Export	0	6,798	0	0	59,339	66,137
c. Livestock feed	<u>0</u>	<u>25,089</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5,955</u>	<u>31,044</u>
d. Sub-total	2,415,182	334,995	47,772	11,674	7,039,485	9,849,108
5. <u>Inventory Dec. 31, 1962</u>						
a. 1962 quota and non-quota	0	20,650	0	557,853	221,782	800,285
b. 1963 quota and other	<u>1,368,426</u>	<u>6,745</u>	<u>11,938</u>	<u>42,207</u> 6/	<u>30,966</u> 6/	<u>1,460,282</u>
c. Sub-total	1,368,426	27,395	11,938	600,060	252,748	2,260,567
6. <u>Total Distribution and Inventory</u>	3,783,608	362,390	59,710	611,734	7,292,233	12,109,675

1/ Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

2/ Includes Mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 36,694; Refined, 29,689; Total, 66,383.

3/ Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

4/ Includes 593,847 received from Mainland cane processors.

5/ Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

6/ Includes Mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 36,791; Refined, 16,399; Total, 53,190.

Table 11. - Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-December 1962 and 1961 (Revised June 1963)

Item	1962	1961	Change 1961 to 1962
Short tons, raw value			
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	11,674	13,550	- 1,876
Refiners' refined	7,039,485	6,684,588	+ 354,897
Sub-total	7,051,159	6,698,138	+ 353,021
Beet processors' refined	2,415,182	2,607,166	- 191,984
Importers' direct consumption	334,995	333,771	+ 1,224
Mainland sugarcane processors'	47,772	58,805	- 11,033
Total	9,849,108	9,697,880	+ 151,228
For: Export	66,137	55,386	+ 10,751
Livestock feed	31,044	31,565	- 521
Continental consumption 1/	9,751,927	9,610,929	+ 140,998
Puerto Rico	111,204	115,298	- 4,094
Hawaii	44,385	42,702	+ 1,683

1/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 12. - Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, December 31, 1962 and 1961 (Revised June 1963)

Item	1962	1961	Change 1961 to 1962
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners' raw	600,060	596,246	+ 3,814
Refiners' refined	252,748	245,411	+ 7,337
Sub-total 1/	852,808	841,657	+ 11,151
Beet processors' refined	1,368,426	1,268,555	+ 99,871
Importers' direct consumption	27,395	61,944	- 34,549
Mainland sugarcane processors'	11,938	23,105	- 11,167
Total	2,260,567	2,195,261	+ 65,306

1/ Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: 1962 - Raws, 36,791; Refined, 16,399; Total, 53,190; 1961 - Raws, 36,694; Refined, 29,689; Total, 66,383.

Table 13. - Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges, January-December 1962 and 1961 (Revised June 1963)

Item	1962	1961	Change 1961 to 1962
Short tons, raw value			
Production			
Mainland cane	763,897	798,463	- 34,566
Domestic beet	2,515,053	2,377,850	+ 137,203
Total	3,278,950	3,176,313	+ 102,637
Quota charges			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	344,614	423,947	- 79,333
For direct-consumption	35,395	45,113	- 9,718
Louisiana processor-refiners	146,638	144,592	+ 2,046
Florida sugarcane processors	260,707	169,959	+ 90,748
Sub-total	787,354	783,611	+ 3,743
Beet processors	2,415,182	2,607,166	- 191,984
Total	3,202,536	3,390,777	- 188,241

Table 14. - Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply 1/ January-December 1962 and 1961 (Revised June 1963)

Source of Supply	Raw sugar		Direct-consumption sugar		Total	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
	Short tons, raw value					
<u>Offshore</u>						
<u>Foreign</u>						
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	869,694	358,481	15,940	27,258	885,634	385,739
Mexico	389,083	658,558	8,505	16,065	397,588	674,623
Peru	531,017	611,760	5,196	10,913	536,213	622,673
Philippines	1,209,393	1,308,214	46,752	47,993	1,256,145	1,356,207
Other countries	<u>1,530,330</u>	<u>1,292,479</u>	<u>76,560</u>	<u>74,822</u>	<u>1,606,890</u>	<u>1,367,301</u>
Sub-total	<u>4,529,517</u>	<u>4,229,492</u>	<u>152,953</u>	<u>177,051</u>	<u>4,682,470</u>	<u>4,406,543</u>
<u>Domestic</u>						
Hawaii	1,078,500	1,044,916	5,669 <u>2/</u>	0 <u>2/</u>	1,084,169	1,044,916
Puerto Rico	756,814	832,266	147,560	148,162	904,374	980,428
Virgin Islands	<u>10,750</u>	<u>16,182</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10,750</u>	<u>16,182</u>
Sub-total	<u>1,846,064</u>	<u>1,893,364</u>	<u>153,229</u>	<u>148,162</u>	<u>1,999,293</u>	<u>2,041,526</u>
Total offshore	6,375,581	6,122,856	306,182	325,213	6,681,763	6,448,069
Mainland cane area	668,848	661,687	59,769 <u>3/</u>	75,377 <u>3/</u>	728,617	737,064
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	<u>3,932</u>	<u>6,552</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,932</u>	<u>6,552</u>
Grand Total	7,048,361	6,791,095	365,951	400,590	7,414,312	7,191,685

1/ Includes sugar as detailed in Table 15.

2/ Refined sugar received by refiners.

3/ Refined sugar produced direct from cane by processor-refiner.

Table 15. - Receipts of quota-exempt and over-quota sugar included in Table 14. (Revised June 1963)

Purpose	Refiners		Importers		Total	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
	Short tons, raw value					
For: Export	61,930	48,998	7,423	9,333	69,353	58,331
Livestock feed	8,130	1,503	37,935	44,995	46,065	46,498
Later release:						
Bonded	0	4,992	0	0	0	4,992
In customs custody	<u>0</u>	<u>10,120</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>5,770</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>15,890</u>
Total	<u>70,060</u>	<u>65,613</u>	<u>45,550</u>	<u>60,098</u>	<u>115,610</u>	<u>125,711</u>

Table 16. - Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply - Detail of other foreign countries, January - December 1962 and 1961 (Revised June 1963)

Source of Supply	Raw sugar		Direct-consumption sugar		Total	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
	Short tons, raw value					
Argentina	9,758	0	0	5,062	9,758	5,062
Australia	160,915	90,138	0	0	160,915	90,138
Belgium	0	0	9,636	4,958	9,636	4,958
Brazil	397,876	324,101	0	0	397,876	324,101
British West Indies	181,206	265,838	460	93	181,666	265,931
Canada	0	0	3,686	669	3,686	669
China, Republic of	109,305	177,757	3,778	688	113,083	178,445
Colombia	66,127	46,092	1,186	1,700	67,313	47,792
Costa Rica	24,625	24,753	1,902	5,143	26,527	29,896
Ecuador	66,869	36,008	0	0	66,869	36,008
El Salvador	19,146	11,545	0	0	19,146	11,545
Fiji Islands	15,764	0	0	0	15,764	0
France	0	1,628	0	15,839	0	17,467
French West Indies	61,073	75,756	0	0	61,073	75,756
Germany, West	0	0	11	8	11	8
Guatemala	27,883	8,600	4,995	1,190	32,878	9,790
Haiti	34,952	39,838	3,675	5,258	38,627	45,096
Hong Kong	0	0	53	30	53	30
India	147,278	170,848	0	0	147,278	170,848
Ireland	0	0	9,986	10	9,986	10
Japan	0	0	1	0	1	0
Mauritius	13,474	0	0	0	13,474	0
Netherlands	0	0	295	5,383	295	5,383
Nicaragua	35,689	19,577	11,498	10,957	47,187	30,534
Panama	0	0	3,784	7,157	3,784	7,157
Paraguay	0	0	10	3,450	10	3,450
Poland	0	0	0	10	0	10
South Africa	93,090	0	6,289	2,385	99,379	2,385
Sweden	0	0	10	0	10	0
Turkey	65,300	0	11,664	0	76,964	0
United Kingdom	0	0	3,641	4,832	3,641	4,832
TOTAL	1,530,330	1,292,479	76,560	74,822	1,606,890	1,367,301

Table 17. - Status of 1963 quotas and charges as of May 31, 1963

Source of Supply	Quotas and Prorations	Total Charges ^{1/}	Balances	
			Total	Direct- Consumption Limits
Domestic Beet sugar	2,698,590	1,036,000	1,662,590	-
Mainland Cane sugar	1,009,873	280,000	729,873	-
Hawaii	1,110,000	397,945 ^{4/}	712,055	35,542
Puerto Rico	870,000 ^{2/}	483,328 ^{3/}	386,672	80,589
Virgin Islands	15,000	-	15,000	-
Total domestic areas	5,703,463	2,197,273	3,506,190	116,131
Republic of the Philippines	1,207,618	649,474	558,144	35,793
Details for quota prorated by countries				
Argentina	20,000	9,078	10,922	-
Australia	43,339	10,738	32,601	-
Belgium	182	181	1	1
Brazil	195,793	-	195,793	-
British Honduras	10,758	-	10,758	-
British West Indies	98,050	77,815	20,235	-
China, Republic of	38,114	38,114	0	-
Colombia	32,581	-	32,581	-
Costa Rica	27,048	19,011	8,037	-
Dominican Republic	336,243	86,126	250,117	-
Ecuador	27,048	277	26,771	-
El Salvador	11,065	10,309	756	-
Fiji Islands	10,758	-	10,758	-
French West Indies	32,581	14,707	17,874	-
Guatemala	21,823	20,332	1,491	-
Haiti	21,823	15,274	6,549	-
India	21,823	20,332	1,491	-
Ireland	10,000	4,975	5,025	5,025
Mexico	206,243	189,731	16,512	-
Nicaragua	27,048	14,183	12,865	-
Panama	16,290	11,502	4,788	0
Paraguay	10,758	-	10,758	-
Peru	206,243	50,236	156,007	-
South Africa	21,823	0	21,823	-
Western Hemisphere Deficits	315,827	244,077	71,750	-
Global Quota: Authorized for purchase	1,725,658	1,724,634	1,024	-
Total foreign countries (exclud- ing Philippines)	3,488,919	2,561,632	927,287	5,026
Grand Total	10,400,000	5,408,379	4,991,621	156,950

^{1/} Domestic beet and Mainland cane sugar marketings partly estimated; all other sugar entered, authorized for entry or set aside as of May 31, 1963.

^{2/} Despite deficits declared, the quota of 1,140,000 tons remains available.

^{3/} In addition, 174 tons of raw sugar were brought in for subsequent return to Puerto Rico.

^{4/} Includes 26 tons raw sugar for direct consumption.

Table 18. - Foreign countries charges (excluding Philippines) January 1, 1963 - May 31, 1963 -
Detail for Table 17

Source of Supply	Basic	Global	Deficit	Total
Argentina	9,078	216,952	0	226,030
Australia	10,738	174,896	0	185,634
Belgium	181	7,614	0	7,795
Brazil	0	280,751	0	280,751
British Honduras	0	0	0	0
British West Indies	77,815	0	45,523	123,338
China, Republic of	38,114	35,700	0	73,814
Colombia	0	45,640	0	45,640
Costa Rica	19,011	10,100	0	29,111
Dominican Republic	86,126	201,668	67,152	354,946
Ecuador	277	28,352	0	28,629
El Salvador	10,309	6,651	1,945	18,905
Fiji Islands	0	24,460	0	24,460
France	0	24,438	0	24,438
French West Indies	14,707	65,766	0	80,473
Guatemala	20,332	19,013	6,209	45,554
Haiti	15,274	11,584	7,162	34,020
India	20,332	101,923	0	122,255
Ireland	4,975	0	0	4,975
Mauritius	0	67,296	0	67,296
Mexico	189,731	23,721	116,086	329,538
Nicaragua	14,183	15,176	0	29,359
Panama	11,502	0	0	11,502
Paraguay	0	0	0	0
Peru	50,236	211,689	0	261,925
Reunion	0	9,903	0	9,903
South Africa	0	110,748	0	110,748
Southern Rhodesia	0	11,455	0	11,455
Turkey	0	7,143	0	7,143
Venezuela	0	11,995	0	11,995
TOTAL	592,921	1,724,634	244,077	2,561,632

In addition to quantities shown, there is in Custom's custody Hong Kong 1 ton,
United Kingdom 2 tons.

Table 19. - Quota-exempt sugar^{1/} entered under Sections 211 (a) and 212 (4) as of May 31, 1963

Country	For Reexport	For Feed	Total
Paraguay	0	4,718	4,718
Reunion	10,967	0	10,967
Turkey	0	6,138	6,138
TOTAL	10,967	10,856	21,823

^{1/} In addition a total of 318 tons were entered under provisions of Section 212;
first 10 tons 263 and liquid sugar in small containers 55 tons.

Table 20. - Status of 1963 quotas and charges as of June 14, 1963

Source of Supply	Quotas and Prorations	Total Charges ^{1/}	Balances	
			Total	Direct- Consumption Limits
Domestic Beet sugar	2,698,590	1,125,000	1,573,590	-
Mainland Cane sugar	1,009,873	305,000	704,873	-
Hawaii	1,110,000	453,376 ^{4/}	656,624	35,542
Puerto Rico	870,000 ^{2/}	544,099 ^{3/4/}	325,901	74,542
Virgin Islands	15,000	0	15,000	0
Total domestic areas	5,703,463	2,427,475	3,275,988	110,084
Republic of the Philippines	1,207,618	738,424	469,194	36,420
Details for quota prorated by countries				
Argentina	20,000	9,078	10,922	0
Australia	43,339	10,738	32,601	0
Belgium	182	181	1	1
Brazil	195,793	0	195,793	0
British Honduras	10,758	0	10,758	0
British West Indies	98,050	77,184	20,866	0
China, Republic of	38,114	38,114	0	0
Colombia	32,581	0	32,581	0
Costa Rica	27,048	23,445	3,603	0
Dominican Republic	336,243	98,020	238,223	0
Ecuador	27,048	277	26,771	0
El Salvador	11,065	10,309	756	0
Fiji Islands	10,758	0	10,758	0
French West Indies	32,581	25,881	6,700	0
Guatemala	21,823	20,332	1,491	0
Haiti	21,823	15,274	6,549	0
India	21,823	21,823	0	0
Ireland	10,000	4,975	5,025	5,025
Mexico	206,243	187,384	18,859	0
Nicaragua	27,048	14,183	12,865	0
Panama	16,290	11,515	4,775	0
Paraguay	10,758	0	10,758	0
Peru	206,243	50,221	156,022	0
South Africa	21,823	0	21,823	0
Western Hemisphere Deficit	315,827	261,406	54,421	0
Global Quota: Authorized for purchase	1,725,658	1,720,969	4,689	0
Total foreign countries (excluding Philippines)	3,488,919	2,601,309	887,610	5,026
GRAND TOTAL	10,400,000	5,767,208	4,632,792	151,530

^{1/} Domestic beet and Mainland cane sugar marketings partly estimated; all other sugar entered, authorized for entry or set aside as of May 17, 1963.

^{2/} Despite deficits declared, the quota of 1,140,000 remains available.

^{3/} In addition, 174 tons of raw sugar were brought in per subsequent return to Puerto Rico.

^{4/} Includes raw sugar for direct consumption: Hawaii 210 tons; Puerto Rico 5,500 tons.

Table 21. - Foreign countries charges (excluding Philippines) January 1, 1963 - June 14, 1963
(Detail for Table 20)

Source of Supply	Basic	Global	Deficit	Total
Argentina	9,078	216,952	0	226,030
Australia	10,738	174,896	0	185,634
Belgium	181	7,614	0	7,795
Brazil	0	281,248	0	281,248
British Honduras	0	0	0	0
British West Indies	77,184	0	46,144	123,328
China, Republic of	38,114	35,700	0	73,814
Colombia	0	45,640	0	45,640
Costa Rica	23,445	10,100	0	33,545
Dominican Republic	98,020	201,644	73,092	372,756
Ecuador	277	28,352	0	28,629
El Salvador	10,309	6,651	1,945	18,905
Fiji Islands	0	24,460	0	24,460
France	0	23,682	0	23,682
French West Indies	25,881	63,933	0	89,814
Guatemala	20,332	19,013	6,209	45,554
Haiti	15,274	11,584	7,162	34,020
India	21,823	102,339	0	124,162
Ireland	4,975	0	0	4,975
Mauritius	0	67,296	0	67,296
Mexico	187,384	21,840	126,854	336,078
Nicaragua	14,183	15,176	0	29,359
Panama	11,515	0	0	11,515
Paraguay	0	0	0	0
Peru	50,221	211,605	0	261,826
Reunion	0	9,903	0	9,903
South Africa	0	110,748	0	110,748
Southern Rhodesia	0	11,455	0	11,455
Turkey	0	7,143	0	7,143
Venezuela	0	11,995	0	11,995
TOTAL	618,934	1,720,969	261,406	2,601,309

In addition to quantities shown, there is in Custom's custody Hong Kong 1 ton;
United Kingdom 2 tons.

Table 22. - Quota-exempt sugar^{1/} entered under Sections 211 (a) and 212 (4) June 14, 1963

Country	Reexport	For Feed	Total
Paraguay	0	4,718	4,718
Reunion	10,967	0	10,967
Turkey	0	6,138	6,138
TOTAL	10,967	10,856	21,823

^{1/} In addition a total of 334 tons were entered under provisions of Section 212;
first 10 tons 263 and liquid sugar in small containers 71 tons.

Table 23.- Final status of 1962 quotas and charges as of December 31, 1962 (Revised June 1963)

Area	Quotas	Charges 1/	Balances	
			Total	Direct-
				Consumption Limits
Short tons, raw value				
Domestic Beet 2/	2,500,000	2,415,182	84,818	-
Mainland Cane 2/	795,000	787,354	7,646	-
Hawaii 2/	1,080,000	1,084,179	0	28,505
Puerto Rico 2/	890,000	904,030 3/	0	55
Virgin Islands 2/	11,000	10,751	249	0
Total Domestic	5,276,000	5,201,496	92,713	28,560
Republic of the Philippines				
Quota	1,085,000	1,073,763	11,237	2,040
Non-quota Purchase	182,401	182,401	0	0
Other foreign countries				
January-June				
Quota	162,538	122,745	0 4/	0
Non-quota Purchase	1,421,811	1,404,773	0 4/	0
July-December				
Quota and deficit allocations (details below)	1,269,849 5/	1,214,054	55,925	556
Global quota	602,401	597,989	4,412	0
Total other foreign countries	3,456,599	3,339,561	60,337	556
Total	10,000,000	9,797,221	164,287	31,156
Details for quota prorated by countries, July-December 1962				
Argentina	10,000	9,757	243	0
Australia	16,534	16,675	0	0
Belgium	91	91	0	0
Brazil	225,865	208,622	17,243	0
British Honduras	0	0	0	0
British West Indies	172,483	171,215	1,268	0
China, Republic of	14,540	14,517	23	17
Colombia	36,147	35,866	269	0
Costa Rica	18,450	16,633	1,817	368
Dominican Republic	316,004	314,634	1,370	0
Ecuador	56,226	50,079	6,147	3
El Salvador	14,471	14,155	316	0
Fiji Islands	4,104	4,104	0	0
French West Indies	31,230	31,052	178	0
Guatemala	28,103	26,354	1,749	3
Haiti	31,875	31,811	64	0
India	8,325	8,275	50	0
Ireland	5,000	4,990	10	10
Mexico	11,635	0	11,635	0
Nicaragua	10,822	10,658	164	155
Panama	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	4,104	0	4,104	0
Peru	236,291	236,240	51	0
South Africa	8,325	8,326	0	0
Unallotted	9,224	0	9,224	0
Total	1,269,849	1,214,054	55,925	556

1/ Domestic Beet and Mainland Cane sugar marketed; all other sugar entered as of December 31, 1962.

2/ Despite deficits declared, full quotas remained available as follows: Domestic beets, 2,795,769; Mainland cane, 944,231; Hawaii, 1,110,000; Puerto Rico, 1,140,000; and Virgin Islands, 15,000.

3/ In addition, 333 tons of raw and 21 tons of direct-consumption sugar were brought in for subsequent return to Puerto Rico.

4/ Unfilled balance expired June 30, 1962.

5/ Basic quota 493,805 tons and deficit allocations 776,044 tons.

6/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Haiti, 1,130; Puerto Rico, 2,406; Hawaii 26.

Table 24. - Other foreign countries charges (except Philippines), January 1 - December 31, 1962, Final detail for Table 23 (Revised June 1963)

detail for Table 23 (Revised June 1985)

Country or Area	January-June		July-December			Total
	Non-quota	Basic	Country	Allocation	Global	
	Purchase	Quota	Basic	Deficit	Quota	
	Short tons, raw value					
Argentina	0	0	9,757	0	0	9,757
Australia	0	0	16,675	0	131,949	148,624
Belgium	888	91	91	0	793	1,863 ¹
Brazil	79,830	0	73,654	134,968	102,705	391,157
British Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0
British West Indies	10,404	42	37,375	133,840	0	181,661
Canada	0	316	0	0	3,338	3,654
China, Republic of	52,664	1,901	14,517	0	52,391	121,473
Colombia	29,954	0	12,418	23,448	307	66,127
Costa Rica	8,100	1,896	9,951	6,682	0	26,629
Dominican Republic	430,099	48,550	143,315	171,319	68,240	861,523
Ecuador	0	0	10,011	40,068	16,782	66,861
El Salvador	4,982	0	3,905	10,250	0	19,137
Fiji Islands	4,961	0	4,104	0	6,689	15,754
French West Indies	4,924	0	12,340	18,712	7,730	43,706
Guatemala	4,985	0	7,558	18,796	1,531	32,870
Haiti	1,380	1,156	8,325	23,486	0	34,347
Hong Kong	0	2	0	0	41	43 ¹
India	98,187	0	8,275	0	38,215	144,677
Ireland	4,987	0	4,990	0	0	9,977
Mexico	357,617	39,957	0	0	0	397,574
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	13,475	13,475
Netherlands	3,100	1,970	0	0	2,249	7,319
Nicaragua	30,893	5,578	10,164	494	0	47,129
Panama	2,555	1,219	0	0	0	3,774
Paraguay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	274,263	19,809	78,693	157,547	0	530,312
South Africa	0	0	8,326	0	84,765	93,091
Turkey	0	0	0	0	65,304	65,304
United Kingdom	0	258	0	0	1,484	1,742
West Germany	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	1,404,773	122,745	474,444	739,610	597,989	3,339,561

^{1/} In addition to quantities shown there were in customs custody 192 tons from Belgium and 10 from Hong Kong.

Table 25. - Quota-exempt sugar^{1/} entered under sections 211 (a) and 212 (4), January 1 - December 31, 1962 (Revised June 1963)

1962 (Revised data 1963)			
Source	For		Total
	Reexport	Feed	
	Short tons, raw value		
Australia	12,296	0	12,296
Belgium	1,106	8,120	9,226
Brazil	3,339	5,078	8,417
Canada	32	342	374
Colombia	587	586	1,173
Costa Rica	0	6	6
Dominican Republic	21,217	17,592	38,809
French West Indies	16,715	642	17,357
Haiti	4,271	0	4,271
Netherlands	295	0	295
Peru	6,971	0	6,971
Turkey	0	11,663	11,663
Union of South Africa	1,374	4,910	6,284
United Kingdom	4,008	988	4,996
India	<u>2,589</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,589</u>
Total	74,800	49,927	124,727

^{1/} In addition a total of about 539 tons were entered under provisions of Section 212 exempting the first 10 tons and liquid sugar in small containers.

Table 26. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, April 1963

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
<u>New England</u>					
Connecticut	103,187		1,575		104,762
Maine	53,717				53,717
Massachusetts	447,565		1,770		449,335
New Hampshire	30,390				30,390
Rhode Island	48,046		2,400		50,446
Vermont	12,983				12,983
Sub-total	695,888		5,745		701,633
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>					
New Jersey	691,749		89,446		781,195
New York	1,467,998	5,996	65,707		1,539,701
Pennsylvania	958,810	16,790	87,498		1,063,098
Sub-total	3,118,557	22,786	242,651		3,383,994
<u>North Central</u>					
Illinois	881,287	810,466	1,614	8,700	1,702,067
Indiana	325,461	116,703			442,164
Iowa	71,911	124,389	3,406	420	200,126
Kansas	65,197	78,726		600	144,523
Michigan	273,589	302,300			575,889
Minnesota	64,485	118,945			183,430
Missouri	362,155	176,623	610	800	540,188
Nebraska	27,006	115,322		600	142,928
North Dakota	3	22,687			22,690
Ohio	723,158	65,505	5,000		793,663
South Dakota	4,265	37,994	4,000		38,259
Wisconsin	183,733	159,790	1,200		344,723
Sub-total	2,982,250	2,129,450	7,830	11,120	5,130,650
<u>Southern</u>					
Alabama	266,513			600	267,113
Arkansas	122,576	5,992		500	129,068
Delaware	27,743		2,000		29,743
District of Columbia	37,234		6,783		44,017
Florida	344,547		22,610	136,537	503,694
Georgia	609,787		1,000		610,787
Kentucky	290,045				290,045
Louisiana	357,818			3,010	360,828
Maryland	317,946		31,777		349,723
Mississippi	162,926		50	340	163,316
North Carolina	486,576		2,000		488,576
Oklahoma	131,699	25,981			157,680
South Carolina	244,276		400		244,676
Tennessee	410,562			3,001	413,563
Texas	755,230	141,888	8,565	225	905,908
Virginia	299,311		21,006		320,317
West Virginia	88,316	1,000	865		90,181
Sub-total	4,953,105	174,861	97,056	144,213	5,369,235
<u>Western</u>					
Alaska	3,794	1,289			5,083
Arizona	33,091	24,953			58,044
California	527,758	905,370	25,000		1,458,128
Colorado	14,357	99,803		450	114,610
Idaho	3,107	21,491			24,598
Montana	2,062	21,654			23,716
Nevada	5,467	5,873			11,340
New Mexico	10,512	19,167			29,679
Oregon	29,498	79,259	5,050		113,807
Utah	5,025	39,584		400	45,009
Washington	42,673	119,897	9,924		172,494
Wyoming	349	7,817			8,166
Sub-total	677,693	1,346,157	39,974	850	2,064,674
Grand total	12,427,493	3,673,254	393,256	156,183	16,650,186

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 27. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, January-April 1963

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
New England					
Connecticut	447,544		3,175	300	451,019
Maine	224,290				224,290
Massachusetts	1,789,872		3,790	300	1,793,962
New Hampshire	116,163				116,163
Rhode Island	168,363		7,200		175,563
Vermont	95,362				95,362
Sub-total	2,841,594		14,165	600	2,856,359
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	2,714,571	6,600	179,583	600	2,901,354
New York	5,624,204	86,704	216,523		5,927,431
Pennsylvania	3,760,138	170,760	297,767		4,228,665
Sub-total	12,098,913	264,064	693,873	600	13,057,450
North Central					
Illinois	2,841,062	3,466,395	3,714	25,117	6,336,288
Indiana	1,127,612	489,948	600		1,618,160
Iowa	215,929	493,188	8,413	6,638	724,168
Kansas	154,168	318,575		1,500	474,243
Michigan	1,008,667	1,197,956			2,206,623
Minnesota	183,395	597,559	1,000		781,954
Missouri	1,005,879	578,247	2,270	2,300	1,588,696
Nebraska	87,814	431,138	2,000	600	521,552
North Dakota	171	104,074			104,245
Ohio	2,298,756	395,061	5,000		2,698,817
South Dakota	12,365	134,139			146,504
Wisconsin	533,623	657,584	2,800		1,194,007
Sub-total	9,469,441	8,863,864	25,797	36,155	18,395,257
Southern					
Alabama	915,029		400	600	916,029
Arkansas	373,305	22,995		1,025	397,325
Delaware	89,987		2,446		92,433
District of Columbia	128,737		13,855		142,592
Florida	1,223,361		124,931	272,437	1,620,729
Georgia	2,016,166		1,700	8,260	2,026,126
Kentucky	858,169		100		858,269
Louisiana	1,162,652		1,234	14,509	1,178,395
Maryland	1,236,978		65,846		1,302,824
Mississippi	529,865		720	4,437	535,022
North Carolina	1,519,185		17,395	660	1,537,240
Oklahoma	432,016	88,536			520,552
South Carolina	694,615		970		695,585
Tennessee	1,333,746			7,303	1,341,049
Texas	2,381,605	502,764	39,472	1,505	2,925,346
Virginia	966,232	14,840	85,912		1,066,984
West Virginia	295,070	2,520	1,115		298,705
Sub-total	16,156,718	631,655	356,096	310,736	17,455,205
Western					
Alaska	13,645	4,910			18,555
Arizona	150,574	80,441			231,015
California	2,065,807	2,739,392	54,997		4,860,196
Colorado	36,754	384,011		450	421,215
Idaho	18,275	77,314			95,589
Montana	9,996	99,797			109,793
Nevada	22,604	18,601			41,205
New Mexico	33,170	63,100			96,270
Oregon	166,860	246,764	12,500	600	426,724
Utah	23,815	177,851		400	202,066
Washington	208,234	439,090	22,453		669,777
Wyoming	2,030	26,558			28,588
Sub-total	2,751,764	4,357,829	89,950	1,450	7,200,993
Grand total	43,318,430	14,117,412	1,179,881	349,541	58,965,264

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 28. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by states, January-April 1963 and 1962

State and Region	Cane sugar refiners		Beet processors		Total all Primary Distributors ^{1/}	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
	Thousands of hundredweights ^{2/}					
New England						
Connecticut	449	392			451	395
Maine	224	190			224	190
Massachusetts	1,790	1,584			1,794	1,597
New Hampshire	116	108			116	108
Rhode Island	168	146			176	157
Vermont	95	77			95	103
Sub-total	2,842	2,497			2,856	2,550
Mid-Atlantic						
New Jersey	2,715	2,215	6		2,901	2,425
New York	5,624	5,228	87	121	5,928	5,617
Pennsylvania	3,760	3,412	171	14	4,229	3,757
Sub-total	12,099	10,855	264	135	13,058	11,799
North Central						
Illinois	2,841	2,741	3,466	2,990	6,336	5,763
Indiana	1,127	983	490	334	1,618	1,318
Iowa	216	154	493	438	724	599
Kansas	154	121	319	280	474	402
Michigan	1,009	914	1,198	966	2,207	1,886
Minnesota	183	136	598	531	782	669
Missouri	1,006	814	578	554	1,589	1,379
Nebraska	88	61	431	370	522	434
North Dakota	*	*	104	79	104	79
Ohio	2,299	2,032	395	360	2,699	2,401
South Dakota	12	10	134	123	146	133
Wisconsin	534	356	658	639	1,194	1,001
Sub-total	9,469	8,322	8,864	7,664	18,395	16,064
Southern						
Alabama	915	779			916	796
Arkansas	373	322	23	23	397	345
Delaware	90	85			92	88
District of Columbia	129	112			143	130
Florida	1,223	924			1,621	1,265
Georgia	2,016	1,692			2,026	1,717
Kentucky	858	718			858	722
Louisiana	1,163	1,104			1,178	1,136
Maryland	1,237	1,051			1,303	1,170
Mississippi	530	494			535	501
North Carolina	1,519	1,098			1,537	1,151
Oklahoma	432	373	88	87	521	460
South Carolina	695	512			696	526
Tennessee	1,334	1,005			1,341	1,026
Texas	2,382	2,247	503	431	2,925	2,689
Virginia	966	645	15	3	1,067	817
West Virginia	295	223	2	5	299	234
Sub-total	16,157	13,384	631	549	17,455	14,773
Western						
Alaska	14	9	5	5	19	14
Arizona	151	133	80	82	231	215
California	2,066	1,931	2,739	2,375	4,860	4,327
Colorado	37	26	384	334	421	360
Idaho	18	15	77	74	95	89
Montana	10	8	100	97	110	105
Nevada	22	22	19	17	41	39
New Mexico	33	29	63	54	96	83
Oregon	167	158	247	229	427	387
Utah	24	21	178	168	202	189
Washington	208	188	439	403	670	600
Wyoming	2	2	27	24	29	26
Sub-total	2,752	2,542	4,358	3,862	7,201	6,434
Grand total	43,319	37,600	14,117	12,210	58,965	51,620

^{1/} Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

* Less than 500 hundredweights.

Table 29. - Corn refiners' shipments, by type of buyer, first quarter 1963 and 1962

Type of buyer	Corn syrup unmixed		Dextrose		All corn sweeteners	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
	Thousand hundredweights, dry basis					
Baking industry	537	483	969	880	1,506	1,363
Confectioners	1,395	1,537	147	121	1,542	1,658
Ice cream and other dairy products	358	305	35	34	393	339
Breweries and fountain syrups	195	262	39	34	234	296
Canners, packers, jams, jellies, preserves	384	401	93	88	477	489
Miscellaneous food industries including sugar refiners	276	263	390	373	666	636
Syrup mixers <u>1/</u>	129	130	11	6	140	136
Non-food uses	119	131	344	369	463	500
Jobbers, etc.	<u>16</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>84</u>
Sub-total <u>2/</u>	3,408	3,529	2,090	1,971	5,498	5,500
Used in mixed syrups sold by corn refiners	354	432	-	-	354	432
Corn syrup solids and miscellaneous corn sweeteners <u>3/</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>211</u>
Total domestic <u>2/</u>	3,970	4,172	2,090	1,971	6,060	6,143
Export	<u>44</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>66</u>
Grand total <u>2/</u> (domestic & export)	4,014	4,213	2,150	1,996	6,164	6,209
Bulk blends <u>4/</u>	198	173	-	-	198	173

1/ Syrup mixers outside of the corn refining industry, except cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors; the latter two are included with "Miscellaneous food industries".

2/ Due to rounding, totals may not be exact sums of individual items.

3/ According to the Census of Manufactures 1958, shipments of corn syrup solids were 63.7 percent of total shipments of miscellaneous refinery products. Since corn syrup solids contain up to 3.5 percent moisture, corn syrup solids dry basis, are estimated as 61.5 percent of shipments of miscellaneous refinery products as reported to the Sugar Division. For earlier treatment of this item see Sugar Reports 93, page 6.

4/ Corn syrup unmixed sales to sugar refiners and beet sugar processors for blending contained in miscellaneous food industries.

NOTE: See Sugar Reports, No. 93, January 1960, page 6-10 for source, methodology and groupings.

Table 30. - Sugar prices

Year and month	: Raw cane sugar - spot price: :			: Refined beet sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) ^{4/} :		
	: Domestic : Quota : premiums ^{3/} :			: Chicago : Pacific :		
	: Sugar at N.Y.: "World" : and : :			: Eastern : West : Coast :		
	: duty paid ^{1/} : Sugar ^{2/} : discounts : :			: Eastern : West : Coast :		
Cents per pound						
1958-62 Monthly Average	6.31	3.10	+2.31	8.71	8.73	9.02
1961 Monthly Average	6.30	2.91	+2.45	8.36	8.59	8.84
1962 Monthly Average	6.45	2.98	+2.58	9.07	8.95	9.07
1962						
June	6.45	2.63	+2.94	9.10	9.00	9.20
July	6.39	2.92	+2.59	9.15	9.00	9.20
August	6.54	3.24	+2.42	9.15	9.00	9.20
September	6.43	3.18	+2.37	9.15	9.00	9.20
October	6.52	3.28	+2.35	9.15	9.00	9.20
November	6.44	3.65	+1.90	9.15	9.00	9.20
December	6.54	4.29	+1.36	9.12	9.02	9.22
1963						
January	6.70	5.41	+0.40	9.03	9.28	9.40
February	6.80	6.06	-0.15	9.25	9.20	9.40
March	7.04	6.62	-0.47	9.30	9.20	9.51
April	8.26	7.65	-0.28	9.50	9.40	9.66
May	11.08	10.36	-0.19	12.54	11.48	12.43
Last 12-Month Average	7.10	4.94	+1.27	9.47	9.30	9.57

Year and month	: Refined Cane Sugar - Quoted Wholesale (Gross) ^{4/} :						: Refined
	: North : South : Gulf : Chicago : Pacific : U. S. :						: Retail
	: East : East : Gulf : West : Coast : U. S. :						: Average
	: East : East : Gulf : West : Coast : U. S. :						: Average
Cents per pound							
1958-62 Monthly Average	9.41	9.23	9.20	8.93	9.04	11.56	
1961 Monthly Average	9.40	9.25	9.23	8.76	8.84	11.77	
1962 Monthly Average	9.60	9.17	9.03	9.15	9.07	11.70	
1962							
June	9.60	9.20	9.10	9.20	9.20	11.68	
July	9.60	9.20	9.10	9.20	9.20	11.72	
August	9.62	9.12	8.94	9.20	9.20	11.72	
September	9.70	9.20	9.00	9.20	9.20	11.76	
October	9.70	9.20	9.00	9.20	9.20	11.76	
November	9.70	9.20	9.00	9.20	9.20	11.78	
December	9.72	9.22	9.12	9.22	9.22	11.76	
1963							
January	9.99	9.48	9.29	9.48	9.40	11.76	
February	10.05	9.55	9.35	9.40	9.40	11.88	
March	10.16	9.66	9.46	9.40	9.51	11.94	
April	10.89	10.40	10.23	9.60	9.66	12.00	
May	14.09	13.22	13.98	13.87	12.43	12.74	
Last 12-Month Average	10.24	9.72	9.63	9.68	9.57	11.88	

^{1/} Spot prices during 1928-60 were for sugar in bags under Contract No. 6 plus .50 cent per pound duty (Cuban). Beginning with 1961, spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 7, the terms of which are duty paid or duty free.

^{2/} Spot prices during 1958-60 based on No. 4 Contract which was for bagged sugar F.A.S. Cuba. Beginning with 1961 spot prices are those under No. 8 Contract which is also for bagged sugar but F.O.B. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil).

^{3/} For 1958-60 these amounts are the difference between the spot prices of the No. 6 "Domestic" Contract rolled back to Cuba (minus freight and insurance) and the spot prices of the No. 4 "World" Contract. Beginning with 1961 the No. 7 "Domestic Bulk" Contract has been adjusted by deducting duty (.625¢) computed freight from Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil), insurance and unloading charges, and adding the bag allowance (currently .055¢) before calculating the differential from No. 8 "World" Contract spot prices.

^{4/} These are basis prices in 100-pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "Freight Prepay" and deduct discounts and allowances. For illustration see Sugar Reports 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9.

Table 31. - Refined sugar production and month-end stocks

	Production		Month-end Stocks ^{1/}	
	Cane sugar refiners	Beet Processors	Cane sugar refiners	Beet Processors
	1,000 short tons, raw value			
1958-62 monthly average	546	197	291	874
1961 monthly average	553	198	292	932
1962 monthly average	587	210	267	863
<u>1962</u>				
June	692	47	276	687
July	656	47	284	521
August	720	71	238	321
September	591	122	255	186
October	588	584	236	571
November	591	656	264	1,043
December	551	551	253	1,368
<u>1963</u>				
January	519	264	225	1,461
February	472	74	273	1,367
March	638	20	234	1,168
April	635	37	209	1,008
May ^{2/}	712	126	204	854
Last 12-month average	614	217	246	880

^{1/} Includes over-quota and quota exempt sugar.^{2/} Preliminary.

COMPANY NAME AND ADDRESS, FACTORY LOCATION OF CANE SUGAR REFINERS, BEET AND CANE SUGAR PROCESSORS, AND IMPORTERS OF DIRECT CONSUMPTION SUGAR - CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, HAWAII, PUERTO RICO AND VIRGIN ISLANDS

<u>Company name & address</u>	<u>Factory location</u>	<u>Company name & address</u>	<u>Factory location</u>
<u>CANE SUGAR REFINERS</u>			
Sucrest Corp. and Affiliates 120 Wall Street New York 5, N.Y.	Brooklyn, N.Y. Chicago, Ill.	The National Sugar Refining Co. 100 Wall Street New York 5, N.Y.	Long Island City, N.Y. Philadelphia 25, Pa.
American Sugar Company 120 Wall Street New York 5, N.Y.	Baltimore, Md. Boston, Mass. Brooklyn, N.Y. Chalmette, La. Philadelphia, Pa.	Okeelanta Sugar Ref. Inc. Pan American Bank Bldg. Miami, Fla.	Fellsmere, Fla.
J. Aron & Company, Inc. 336 Magazine Street New Orleans 10, La.	Supreme, La.	Pepsi-Cola Co. 500 Park Avenue New York 22, N.Y.	Long Island City, N.Y.
California & Hawaiian Sugar Refg. Corp. 215 Market Street San Francisco 5, Calif.	Crockett, Calif.	Refined Syrups & Sugars, Inc. Yonkers 1, N.Y.	Yonkers 1, N.Y.
Colonial Sugars Co. Gramercy, La.	Gramercy, La.	Revere Sugar Refinery 333 Medford Street Charlestown, Mass.	Charlestown, Mass.
Glades County Sugar Grower Coop. Assoc. P.O. Box 727 Moore Haven, Fla.	Moore Haven, Fla.	Savannah Sugar Refining Corp. P.O. Box 339 Savannah, Ga.	Port Wentworth, Ga.
Godchaux Sugar Refining Co. P.O. Box 308 Reserve, Louisiana	Reserve, La.	The South Coast Corp. Carondelet Building New Orleans 12, La.	Mathews, La.
Henderson Sugar Refinery, Inc. Waterman Building P.O. Box 1103 Mobile, Ala.	New Orleans, La. (not operating)	Southdown, Inc. 821 Gravier Street P.O. Box 910 New Orleans 18, La.	Houma, La.
Imperial Sugar Co. Sugar Land, Texas	Sugar Land, Texas	Wisconsin Sugar Co., Inc. P.O. Box 1205 Green Bay, Wis.	Green Bay, Wis.
Industrial Sugars, Inc. 3600 S. First Street St. Louis, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.		

BEET SUGAR PROCESSORS

The Amalgamated Sugar Co. First Security Bank Bldg. Ogden, Utah	Lewiston, Utah Nampa, Idaho Nyssa, Oreg. Preston, Idaho Rupert, Idaho Twin Falls, Idaho	American Crystal Sugar Co. 600 Boston Building Denver 1, Colorado	Chaska, Minn. Clarksburg, Calif. Crookston, Minn. East Grand Forks, Minn. Grand Island, Nebr. Mason City, Iowa Missoula, Mont. Moorehead, Minn. Rocky Ford, Colo.
---	--	---	---

Continued

<u>Company name & address</u>	<u>Factory location</u>	<u>Company name & address</u>	<u>Factory location</u>
<u>SUGAR BEET PROCESSORS (cont'd)</u>			
Buckeye Sugars, Inc. Ottawa, Ohio	Ottawa, Ohio	Michigan Sugar Co. Saginaw, Mich.	Caro, Mich. (not operating)
The Great Western Sugar Company Sugar Building Denver 17, Colo. (Also see Northern Ohio Sugar Co.)	Bayard, Nebr. Billings, Mont. Brighton, Colo. Eaton, Colo. Ft. Collins, Colo. (not operating)	Monitor Sugar Div., Robert Gage Coal Co. 2600 S. Euclid St. Bay City, Mich.	Carrollton, Mich. Croswell, Mich. Sebewaing, Mich. Bay City, Mich.
	Ft. Morgan, Colo. Gering, Nebr. Greeley, Colo. Johnstown, Colo. Longmont, Colo. Loveland, Colo. Lovell, Wyo. Mitchell, Nebr. Ovid, Colo. Scottsbluff, Nebr. Sterling, Colo. Windsor, Colo.	The National Sugar Mfg. Co. 2829 E. 2nd Avenue Denver 6, Colo.	Sugar City, Colo.
Gunnison Sugar, Inc. under Management of Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., Salt Lake City 10, Utah	Centerfield, Utah (not operating)	Northern Ohio Sugar Co. (Subsidiary of The Great Western Sugar Co.) Sugar Building Denver 17, Colo.	Findlay, Ohio Fremont, Ohio
		Spreckels Sugar Co. 2 Pine Street San Francisco 11, Calif.	Manteca, Calif. Spreckels, Calif. Woodland, Calif. Mendota, Calif. *
Holly Sugar Corp. Holly Sugar Building Colorado Springs, Colo.	Alvarado, Calif. Carlton, Calif. Delta, Colo. Dyer, Calif. Hamilton City, Calif. Hardin, Mont. Torrington, Wyo. Tracy, Calif. Sidney, Mont. Worland, Wyo.	Union Sugar Div. Consol. Foods Corp. 230 California Street San Francisco 11, Calif.	Betteravia, Calif.
Layton Sugar Co. under Management of Utah-Idaho Sugar Co. Salt Lake City 10, Utah	Layton, Utah (not operating)	Utah-Idaho Sugar Co. (see also Gunnison Sugar Inc. and Layton Sugar Co.) P.O. Box 2010 Salt Lake City 10, Utah	Belle Fourche, S.D. Garland, Utah Idaho Falls, Idaho Moses Lake, Wash. Toppenish, Wash. West Jordan, Utah

* Will begin operations in 1963

IMPORTERS OF DIRECT-CONSUMPTION SUGAR

Christman & Company 120 Wall Street New York 5, N.Y.	Lamborn & Company, Inc. 99 Wall Street New York 5, N.Y.
Dyer Sugar Associates 120 Wall Street New York 5, N.Y.	Lowry & Company, Inc. 99 Wall Street New York 5, N.Y.
Farr, Whitlock & Co. 120 Wall Street New York 5, N.Y.	Roig & Co., Inc. 120 Wall Street New York 5, N.Y.
M. Golodetz & Co. 120 Wall Street New York 5, N.Y.	Olavarria & Company, Inc. 79 Pine Street New York 5, N.Y.

Continued

<u>Company name & address</u>	<u>Factory location</u>	<u>Company name & address</u>	<u>Factory location</u>
-----------------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------

IMPORTERS OF DIRECT-CONSUMPTION SUGAR (cont'd)

H. H. Pike & Company, Inc.
120 Wall Street
New York 5, N.Y.

L. W. Minford
Box 578
Miami 37, Fla.

MAINLAND SUGAR CANE PROCESSORS

Florida Cane Products, Corp. Box 494 Clewiston, Fla.	Clewiston, Fla.	Breaux Bridge Sugar Coop. Breaux Bridge, La.	Breaux Bridge, La.
Florida Sugar Corporation P.O. Box 1001 Belle Glade, Fla.	11 Miles East of Belle Glade, Fla.	J. M. Burguières Co. Ltd. Louisiana, La.	Louisiana, La. (Louisiana mill)
Glades County Sugar Growers Coop. Assn. ^{1/} P. O. Box 727 Moore Haven, Fla.	Moore Haven, Fla.	Wm. T. Burton Industries, Inc. White Castle, La.	White Castle, La. (Cedar Grove mill)
Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, Inc. Pan American Bank Bldg. Miami, Fla.	Fellsmere, Fla. ^{1/} South Bay, Fla.	Caire & Graugnard Edgard, La.	Edgard, La. ^{2/} (Columbia mill)
Osceola Farms Company P.O. Box 679 Pahokee, Fla.	on Route 98 East of Canal Point, Fla.	Caldwell Sugar Coop., Inc. Thibodaux, La.	Thibodaux, La.
South Florida Sugar Co., Inc. 530 Pan American Bank Bldg. 150 Southeast 3rd Avenue Miami 32, Fla.	11 miles South of South Bay, Fla.	Catherine Sugar Co. Inc. Port Allen, La.	Port Allen, La. (will not operate in 1963)
Sugar Cane Growers Coop. of Florida P.O. Box 666 Belle Glade, Fla.	near Belle Glade, Fla.	Columbia Sugar Company Box 344 Franklin, La.	Franklin, La.
Talisman Sugar Corp. 314 Royal Poinciana Plaza West Palm Beach, Fla.	12 miles South of South Bay, Fla.	Cora-Texas Mfg. Co. White Castle, La.	White Castle, La. ^{2/}
United States Sugar Corp. Clewiston, Fla.	Clewiston, Fla. Bryant, Fla.	Dugas & LeBlanc, Ltd. Paincourtville, La.	Paincourtville, La. (Westfield mill)
Albania Sugar Co. Jeanerette, La.	Jeanerette, La.	Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Co. Jeanerette, La.	Jeanerette, La. ^{2/}
Alma Plantation, Ltd. Lakeland, La.	Lakeland, La.	Erath Sugar Co., Ltd. Erath, La.	Erath, La.
J. Aron & Company, Inc. Supreme, La.	Supreme, La. ^{1/}	Evan Hall Sugar Coop., Inc. P.O. Box 431 Donaldsonville, La.	McCall, La.
Billeaud Sugar Company P.O. Box 98 Brussard, La.	Brussard, La.	Frisco Cane Co., Inc. Reserve, La.	Reserve, La. ^{2/} (San Francisco mill)
		Glenwood Coop., Inc. Napoleonville, La.	Napoleonville, La.

Continued

<u>Company name & address</u>	<u>Factory location</u>	<u>Company name & address</u>	<u>Factory location</u>
<u>MAINLAND SUGAR CANE PROCESSORS (cont'd)</u>			
Helvetia Sugar Coop. Inc. Route 1 Convent, La.	Convent, La.	Southdown, Inc. 1221 Commerce Bldg. P.O. Box 910 New Orleans 8, La.	Houma, La. ^{1/} (Southdown mill) Thibodaux, La. (Greenwood mill) Vacherie, La. (Armant mill)
Iberia Sugar Coop., Inc. P. O. Box 646 New Iberia, La.	New Iberia, La.		
LaFourche Sugar Co. P. O. Box 555 Thibodaux, La.	Thibodaux, La. (Leighton mill)	Sterling Sugars, Inc. P. O. Box 572 Franklin, La.	Franklin, La.
Harry L. Laws & Co. Inc. Brusly, La.	Brusly, La. (Cinclare mill)	J. Supple's Sons Pltg. Co., Ltd. Bayou Goula, La.	Bayou Goula, La. ^{2/} (Catherine mill)
Levert-St. John, Inc. Route 1, Box 121 St. Martinville, La.	St. Martinville, La. (St. John mill)	Valentine Sugars, Inc. R.F.D. 1 Lockport, La.	Lockport, La. ^{2/}
Louisiana State Penitentiary Sugar Factory Angola, La.	Angola, La. ^{2/}	Vida Sugars, Inc. Loreauville, La.	Loreauville, La.
Louisiana State University Audubon Sugar Factory Baton Rouge 3, La.	Baton Rouge, La.	A. Wilbert's Sons Lbr. & Sh. Co. Plaquemine, La.	Plaquemine, La. (Myrtle Grove mill)
Meeker Sugar Coop., Inc. Meeker Rural Station Lecompte, La.	LeCompte, La. ^{2/}	Young's Industries, Inc. Youngsville, La.	Youngsville, La.
Milliken & Farwell, Inc. 1002 Whitney Bank Bldg. New Orleans, La.	Napoleonville, La. (Little Texas mill) Port Allen, La. (Smithfield mill)		
M. A. Patout & Son., Ltd. Jeanerette, La.	Jeanerette, La. (Enterprise mill)		
Poplar Grove Pltg. & Rfg. Co., Inc. Port Allen, La.	Port Allen, La.		
St. James Sugar Coop., Inc. St. James, La.	St. James, La.		
St. Mary Sugar Coop., Inc. P. O. Box 269 Jeanerette, La.	Jeanerette, La.		
Savoie Industries Belle Rose, La.	Belle Rose, La. (Lula mill)		
South Coast Corp. Carondelet Building New Orleans 12, La.	Franklin, La. ^{2/} (Oaklawn mill) Mathews, La. ^{1/} (Georgia mill) Montegut, La. (Terrebonne mill) Raceland, La. (Raceland mill) ^{2/}		

^{1/} Also refines sugar. (See Refinery List).^{2/} Also produce and market sugar for direct-consumption

Continued

HAWAII

All but one of the plantations in the Hawaiian Islands are corporate entities. To facilitate the actual production of sugar, all plantations but one are represented by business agents or headquarters, with offices in Honolulu and several with mainland offices. Controlling interest in some plantations is held by agents; other plantations are merely clients.

The agencies in Hawaii, plantations they represent and the Post Office address, indicating the island on which each is located, are as follows:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Plantation name and address</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Plantation name and address</u>
Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.	Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Ltd. Puunene, Maui	C. Brewer & Co. Ltd. (cont'd)	Paaupau Sugar Co. Paaupau, Hawaii
	Kahuku Plantation Co. Kahuku, Oahu		Pepeekeo Sugar Co. Pepeekeo, Hawaii
	McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd. Eleele, Kauai		Wailuku Sugar Co. Wailuku, Maui
American Factors, Ltd.	Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd. Kekaha, Kauai	Castle & Cooke, Inc.	Ewa Plantation Co. Ewa, Oahu
	Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd. Lihue, Kauai		Kohala Sugar Co. Hawi, Hawaii
	Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd. Waipahu, Oahu		Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd. Waialua, Oahu
	Puna Sugar Co., Ltd. Olaa, Hawaii	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.	Hamakua Mill Co. Paauilo, Hawaii
	Pioneer Mills Co., Ltd. Lahaina, Maui		Honokaa Sugar Co. Haina, Hawaii
	Waimea Sugar Mill Co., Ltd. Waimea, Kauai		Laupahoehoe Sugar Co. Papaalooa, Hawaii
Bishop Trust Co., Ltd.	Gay & Robinson Makaweli, Kauai	Grove Farm Co., Ltd.	Grove Farm Co., Ltd. Puihi, Kauai
C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.	Hakalau Sugar Co., Ltd. Hakalau, Hawaii		
	Hawaiian Agricultural Co. Pahala, Hawaii		
	Hilo Sugar Co., Ltd. Hilo, Hawaii		
	Hutchinson Sugar Co., Ltd. Naalehu, Hawaii	<u>Refiner</u>	<u>Address</u>
	Kilauea Sugar Co., Ltd. Kilauea, Kauai	California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corp., Ltd.	Aiea, (near Honolulu) Hawaii
	Olokele Sugar Co., Ltd. Kaumakani, Kauai		
	Onomea Sugar Co. Papaikou, Hawaii		

Continued

PUERTO RICO

<u>Name and address of company</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>Name and address of company</u>	<u>Central</u>
<u>Sugar Cane Processors</u>			
Antonio Roig Sucesores, S. en C. Humacao, P.R.	Roig	C. Brewer Puerto Rico Inc. Fajardo, P.R.	Canovanas Cayey Fajardo Juncos ^{3/} Santa Juana
Asociacion Azucarera Cooperativa Arroyo, P.R.	Lafayette	Land Authority of Puerto Rico Fernandez Juncos Ave., Santurce, P.R.	Cambalache Plazuela
Central Aguirre Sugar Co., a Trust Aguirre, P.R.	Aguirre ^{4/} Cortada Guamani Machete	Mario-Mercado e Hijos Guayanilla, P.R.	Rufina
Central Coloso, Inc. Box 2912, San Juan, P.R.	Coloso		
Central Eureka, Inc. Box 419, Mayaguez, P.R.	Eureka	Plata Sugar Company Box 228, San Juan, P.R.	Plata
Central Igualdad, Inc. P.O.Box 479 Mayaguez, P.R.	Igualdad	Soller Sugar Company, Inc. Box 325, Arecibo, P.R.	Soller
Central Juanita, Inc. Bayomon, P.R.	Juanita	So. Puerto Rico Sugar Corp. of P.R. Ensenada, P.R.	Guanica ^{3/}
Central Mercedita, Inc. Mercedita, P.R.	Mercedita		
Central Monserrate, Inc. Manati, P.R.	Monserrate		
Central San Francisco Box 415, Yauco, P.R.	San Francisco ^{4/}		
Central San Vicente, Inc. Box 272, San Juan, P.R.	San Vicente		
Compania Azucarera del Camuy, Inc. Box 386, Arecibo, P.R.	Rio Llano		
Compania Azucarera del Toa Box 792, San Juan, P.R.	Constancia Toa (did not operate in 1963)		
Cooperativa Azucarera Los Canos Arecibo, P.R.	Los Canos		
		<u>VIRGIN ISLANDS</u>	
		<u>Sugar Cane Processor</u>	
		The Virgin Islands Corp. Christiansted St. Croix, Virgin Islands	Bethlehem

^{3/} Also refines sugar.^{4/} Also produce and market sugar for direct-consumption.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Washington 25, D.C. 20250

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. Department of
Agriculture

OFFICIAL BUSINESS